

the negro must be taught that he cannot meet in Loyal Leagues and concert schemes for the enfranchisement and ruin of white people, and afterwards receive favors from those he has driven from the ballot-box.

No one deprecates the necessity for this advice more than myself, but it is imperatively demanded by the teachings of such incendiary documents. No one would deplore anything like a contest between the two races in Georgia more than myself, but if the negro and his friends, the nameless creatures with white skins and black hearts, are determined to precipitate it, the issue must be, and will be, unflinchingly met.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

FRANCIS JACKSON'S WILL.

LETTER FROM R. M. DAVIS.
PHILADELPHIA, 7th Mo. 26, 1867.
To the Editor of the Standard:

I HAVE received to-day from Mr. Robert Purvis the inclosed letter, in reference to the bequest of Francis Jackson. I cannot give the information asked, but as some of your correspondents can, I hope it will be done.

Very truly,
E. M. DAVIS.

LETTER FROM ROBERT PURVIS.

DIKENY, Penn., July 24th, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND: My blood with unwonted energy moved to fever heat as I read the letter of the Boston Correspondent to THE STANDARD of last week, touching the matter of the bequest of the late Francis Jackson.

The inquiry is naturally suggested to the mind: Who are the persons in whom this trust was reposed? It is stated that they were "Associates of Mr. Jackson in reformatory labors," and that when the subject was referred to a "Master in Chancery," the aforesaid trustees were to be conferred with, and "then he was to report his opinion as to the disposal of the bequest." Now, that report being adverse to the manifest purpose of the testator, who devised that the fund [\$10,000] be used "for the preparation and circulation of books, newspapers, the delivery of speeches, lectures, and such other means as in their judgment will put an end to negro slavery in this country," I wish to know who is responsible for it? The Anti-Slavery public who have not laid off their armor under the delusion that the "nation is converted," and "the work done;" those who mean to be faithful to the end, and who in this most eventful and anxious period of our struggle, in this crisis of the black man's fate, are found at their posts of duty, laboring, and meaning to labor, until to the negro, freedom in fact as well as in name shall be vouchsafed—for such I speak when asking for the names of those whose influence doubtless gave misdirection to means justly belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Yours, very truly,
ROBERT PURVIS.

Edward M. Davis, Esq.

REPLY.

WE had not intended to make any further reference to the Jackson will, pre-eminently unjust as we deem the decision of the Court, which we look upon as a gross perversion of the fund. But as this robbery of our treasury will entail additional labor on the friends of the Society, they have a right to the facts.

Our ever honored and generous friend, FRANCIS JACKSON, left, it will be remembered, by his will, a large sum to the Anti-Slavery cause and to the Woman's Rights movement. Ten thousand dollars of this were immediately available for Anti-Slavery purposes. After eight hundred dollars of this had been used, some of the heirs resolved to contest the will. The Court decided that the clauses which gave money for lectures and tracts to secure political rights were void; that not being a "legal charity." But the clauses giving money for lectures and tracts to secure freedom for the negro were held valid, that being a "legal charity."

The grounds for this marvellous decision, which has excited the astonishment and contempt of the legal profession, are past finding out. The Court, as yet, vouchsafes no reasons. The only hint given is that an agitation for woman suffrage is an attempt to change the laws and Constitution of the country; and therefore no man can be allowed to bequeath money for such a purpose. But as every American claims the right to make any and every attempt he chooses to change the laws; indeed, as the nation has been doing nothing but just that for a hundred years, and specially for the last seven, the validity of such a reason does not appear. Mr. Jackson's giving of money to change the law respecting slavery was held to be a "legal charity," because that law had been already changed! It seems, therefore, according to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that a man cannot be allowed to give money to change a law, unless that law has been already changed! Such a Court ought to sit in Ireland. Still it is not for us, simple lay-folk, to pry into forbidden mysteries. We know only one thing: whenever women get any power and are worth helping, but beyond the need of it, this Court will be the first to help them. So much it may fairly claim; its whole history proves it.

The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment having legally abolished slavery, the Court ordered a Master in Chancery to take counsel with the trustees named in Mr. Jackson's will and certain other officers of the Court, and report a plan for the use of the \$9,200 left of the Anti-Slavery fund. It was understood, and indeed there seems little if any doubt, that whatever plan the Trustees should advise would be accepted by the Master. With this understanding the Trustees met in January or February last. The trustees named in the will were Wendell Phillips (chairman), William Lloyd Garrison, Maria W. Chapman, Lydia M. Child, Edmund Jackson (Treasurer), Edmund Quincy, C. K. Whipple, W. J. Bowditch and Samuel May, Jr.

Mrs. Child and Mrs. Chapman declined from the first, in 1861, to serve on this trust. Messrs. Garrison, Jackson, Quincy and Whipple were present on this occasion. Messrs. May and Bowditch sent their opinions in writing. Messrs. Garrison, May and Quincy wished all the fund to be given to the freedmen. Messrs. Bowditch, Jackson, Whipple and Phillips wished all or a fair share to be given to the Anti-Slavery Society. The difference of opinion being irreconcilable, Mr. Garrison proposed that \$4,200 should be given to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and \$5,000 to the freedmen. For the sake of harmonious action it was voted; and it was agreed that this should be reported to the Master as the opinion of the Trustees, which was done.

But when the Master in Chancery called his meeting of persons interested, Messrs. Garrison and Quincy changed their ground, and claimed all the fund for the freedmen. Ex-Gov. Andrew—the Governor who allowed the last meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society during Francis Jackson's lifetime to be mobbed out of us Hall without lifting a finger to protect it—appeared as the chief speaker to advise how Francis Jackson's anti-slavery bequest should be used! Verily our Anti-Slavery monopolize the virtue of modesty.

Several other persons who would have known Francis Jackson could have entered that room, and who had they known him in his lifetime would have refused to speak to him, assisted the ex-Governor in this modest effort. The Master reported, as we have said, that the whole fund should go to the freedmen, which was done.

Europe, claiming all the money for the freedmen. Messrs. Bowditch, Whipple, E. Jackson and Phillips appealed to the court itself. Again Mr. ex-Governor Andrew intruded himself into the business, impudently advising Messrs. Bowditch, Edmund Jackson, and the rest, if their cause needed money, to ask it of their comrades and fellows, not to come there!! He was answered that, if a cause was bound to ask money only of its comrades, they, a majority of the trustees named by Mr. Jackson, asking for money left them by him for a society of which he was during thirty years a leading member, seemed to come within that rule. How he and his associates, three-quarters of whom would not have known Mr. Jackson, and would have spurned him if they had, asking his money for a cause to the like of which he never in his lifetime gave one cent, recoiled their course with their own rule was not so evident.

The Court sustained the Master, and gave the whole fund to the freedmen.

When it is recollected that Mr. Jackson never gave money to the popular benevolent societies, but concentrated his gifts on those which, representing unpopular claims, were needy and hated; that in his will no persons but the most radical are even mentioned; that in that instrument no legacy (except four thousand dollars to Mr. Garrison's son) is given to any cause except negro freedom and women's suffrage; and when it is remembered that the Freedmen's Bureau, filled with bishops, generals, governors and senators, counts its means by hundreds of thousands, and levies its willingly-offered tribute on the millions of the land; while our claim for fundamental rights is weak, isolated and unpopular—the ground will be appreciated on which we call this a gross perversion of Mr. Jackson's money.

The decision of the court need not surprise any one. A court which held the infamous Fugitive Slave bill to be constitutional, and executed it; a court which considers a bequest to the Women's Rights movement illegal; which any time during the last thirty years would have held money given to the Liberator or the Anti-Slavery Society to be money thrown away; a court which to-day would spurn Bowditch, Butler, Kelley, Stevens, Wade, Tipton, Sumner, and consider trimming Conkling and that despicable Scotch trader, Fessenden, model statesmen—such a court would, of course, rob us of all it could, and gladly pay homage to the popular movements of the day. For thirty-seven years the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has confirmed the Scottish proverb, "Show me the man and I'll show you the law." During all those weary years that court has looked to South Carolina for its inspiration, and neither an anti-slavery question nor an anti-slavery man had any chance for justice at its hands. Two hundred years ago a French Chancellor used to say (as illustrative of the corruption of French courts), "If I were charged with stealing Notre Dame, I would sooner fly than stand trial."

Any time during the last thirty years, if my only aim in life had been safety, I would have fled from a charge of stealing Boston State House rather than have stood trial before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Its decision, therefore, in the present case gives me no surprise. Such a court naturally aids those of us who have left the front rank and the most unpopular post. Its action should only stir us to greater effort.

The American Anti-Slavery Society gives the heartiest God-speed to the Freedmen's Bureau—the sincerity of its sympathy proved not only by present effort, but by the labors of more than thirty years, and the pledges of its Constitution. Indeed, the Freedmen's Bureau comes, at this day, to work in a field to which the American Anti-Slavery Society long ago devoted itself, and in which it has never ceased to labor—the elevation, education and protection of the free people of color.

What new-fledged laborer has the impudence to doubt the heartiness of scarred veterans, who worked zealously in that field during years when all his strength was expended in laying obstacles in their path?

But the need of securing, of guaranteeing, beyond all possible danger, fundamental rights, engages our first attention. Comfort will follow when once rights are enjoyed. To secure these we call on all Abolitionists for aid, the more earnestly for this great wrong done us by old associates.

There is no doubt that the Master in Chancery would have reported any plan that Mr. Jackson's Trustees would have united in recommending. Mr. Jackson's money was wholly diverted from the object for which he intended it, because a Minority of his trustees were unwilling to accord to the Majority that liberty of opinion which the Majority granted them, and so report a plan in which all could agree. They preferred to avail themselves of outside and prejudiced power to carry out their views.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE was refused by the New York Constitutional Convention; the vote being 125 to 19. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS made a vigorous effort to rouse the Convention to its duty. He—the STUART MILL of the Convention—and his eighteen honored comrades earned the gratitude and respect of all whose faces look forward and who dare to speak what they think. Mr. Greeley, of course, opposed this claim for woman, as he has always opposed every claim made for the negro, till compelled to submit by outside pressure. We know of but two subjects—Temperance and Vegetables—on which Mr. Greeley ever ventured to have an opinion of his own. A few years will give this woman question strength enough to embolden him and other time-serving politicians to venture its advocacy. Courage, comrades; the Tribune will join us just before dawn.

W. L.

BLIND LEADERS.

A DISTINGUISHED politician said in a late speech, "When we had war, I believed in prosecuting it vigorously. Now we have peace, I want to prosecute peace vigorously." Starting with that assumption, he asks the people of the North to trust the rebels; to forget and forgive the past. The fallacy of his position is in assuming "that we have peace." We have disarmed the rebels, and we have proclaimed the freedom of the slave. But have we peace? Any one who chooses to open his eyes, may see that the rebels hate us more intensely than ever, and only need the power to inaugurate another rebellion that would master and depopulate the North. There is nothing so dangerous as such advice, and this is the fault of many of our leaders. They either only look at the surface, or else fail to speak their convictions.

The speaker goes on to speak of his visit at the South. He omitted to say that, before he went very far "into the lion's den," he called upon the Master at Fort Monroe and paid his addresses to him. This made him acceptable to many who would otherwise not have listened to him, and even with this ticket of recommendation, a letter from Charleston says, "Mr. — spoke within reach of the arms of the U. S.; had he gone into the interior, if the men had not torn out his eyes, the women would have spit them out." This is a nice class of people to invite back to set beside Mr. — in the Senate. If he is satisfied with such company, the people are not satisfied that such should make our laws. We will trust them as far as we dare, but not with the "ark of liberty." This, our hands must guard. We will forgive them, so

the obligations we owe to those who were slain by the rebels in defence of liberty. We will also aid them with our charities, that they may not starve, even if we have incurred a debt that will reach our grandchildren, that we might prevent rebels from devastating our country. Any party that ever consents that rebels should vote or be voted for, should be forever odious, because it would be a premium on rebellion. It would be rewarding rebels and casting disgrace upon the memory of our dead. We must be watchful lest our forgiveness runs into ingratitude.

THE TURN OF THE SCREWS.

By the election returns from Tennessee we have it announced that the Radical Republican ticket has triumphed in that State, and, also, that a number of worthy freedmen, there, have been discharged from service by their employers, in consequence of their having exercised their right of independent suffrage, and voting the Republican ticket! We read, also, of mean tricks practised upon their ignorance or inability to read the votes placed in their hands, and, in some cases, of tyrannous outrages upon their persons, seeking to constrain their votes. All this is but part and parcel of that old pro-slavery animus at the South which "dies hard," and will not readily submit to have forced out of its hands the slave-driver's whip and shackle which it has so long wielded.

How fully does it also justify the wisdom of Wendell Phillips in advocating the continuance of this important organ, THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, as the fit instrumentality for meeting and combating these issues; for, surely, it will not be pretended that our real Anti-Slavery work is done when we look at these odious facts so indicative of a purpose to keep the colored race in subjection, or, so long as a pro-slavery policy is rampant, or a single individual, black or white, is hindered of his rights! How manifest the need of such Anti-Slavery vigilance, now, when we consider the palpable Southern sympathies of President Johnson, and what a mean power of mischief he exercises by the wrongs he has done, or is doing, by removal of such efficient and loyal officers as Sheridan, thus emboldening the whole South in the conviction that the Executive power of the land is with them, and they may be as impudent as they please under such sanction. They are, really, getting to think that, prostrate as they are, at our feet, by the events of war; writhing and crippled by defeat, they may yet, by a little squirming and right management, be able to trip up their adversaries by the aid of this crafty coadjutor, and so, at last, have it "all their own way!" We must disabuse them of that delusion by speedily dismissing from his place that beloved coadjutor! One thing is very certain and may as well be understood (and the South too have got to understand it), that this country is now, if it never was before, in its theory of governmental policy, at least, a free country, and it is our solemn duty, as loyal citizens, to press forward the practical application of those free principles which we ourselves inaugurated through the blood and fire of the battle-field. In the carrying out of those principles we must neither turn ourselves nor allow others to turn us to the right or left. We must listen to no evasions, and allow of no compromises. How dare we, who, in the hour of our greatest extremity, rushing out of the grim darkness of their social degradation, fought for us to the very hilt, as no others fought, mingling their blood with ours for our salvation, and crowning us even more than we crowned them with the accolade and pledge of Liberty! How dare we be indifferent to their social claims? But of what use to have given them the right of suffrage if we do not see to it that they are fully protected in the exercise of that right? We cannot, of course, prevent their being dismissed from service by their mean partisan employers at the South. But one thing we can do; one thing we must do in such exigencies; see to it that they have, at least, the full equivalent of our sympathy and assistance, and, as far as practicable, the offset of governmental and social encouragement. After all, this whole matter of social proscription has a deeper root than the mere whims of a few Southern aristocrats. It lies in a too general spirit of intolerance and bigotry throughout the Church and State. Here we see in Boston still struggling, as for years past we have been, in excommunicating as young ministers because of their radical demand for freedom of the pulpit. It hardly becomes us, therefore, to be over critical in our judgment of the South for their action towards colored freedmen. How many honest young tradesmen, too, at the North have had from their employers "notice to quit," because they dared to have an opinion of their own as to religious doctrine or party politics! If such things are done in "the green tree" of the North, especially anything better from "the dry" of the South; especially when the President himself is playing "fast and loose," by every day dismissing the best men from the best to it that, henceforth, that much abused and rather questionable prerogative of the President, whether the right of "Veto" or Removal of officials, be less frequently and capriciously exercised.

JOHN T. SARGENT.

CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY AT WEST CHESTER, PA., JUNE 5, 1867.—The proceedings of the above Convention, forwarded us by our esteemed friend Alfred H. Love, thus long unavoidably deferred, we regret we can only now present in abstract. The Society met in Horticultural Hall at 10 a.m., and awakened considerable interest. The Morning Session was opened by Mrs. Lydia H. Hall, of Westchester, President pro tem. The Secretary, Henry T. Child, of Philadelphia, read the minutes of the Executive Committee; after which numerous letters were read from earnest friends of the cause. On motion the following persons were appointed as a Boston Committee to report a preamble and series of resolutions: Alfred H. Love, Dinah Mendenhall, Henry C. Wright, Annie M. Wise, Lydia H. Hall, and Thomas Garrett. They reported resolutions affirming the right of every sane, mature person to the ballot, irrespective of sex or color; the abolition of the death-penalty; the character of our Indian relations; the inalienable right to life, etc.; all of which, after considerable discussion, in which Lucretia Mott, Henry C. Wright, Alfred H. Love and others participated, was adopted.

At the Evening Session additional interest was created by a number of Westchester friends coming in with inquiries as to the movement; and Drs. Worrell and Dickson were heard from. The latter presenting the objections and difficulties in the way of pure peace principles was promptly and fully answered, and the meeting adjourned at 104 p.m., to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. The address from the women of Exeter, England, to the women of Philadelphia, and their reply, was presented, the former signed by over 1,600 women in favor of peace.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.—The difficulty between the President and his Secretary of War has at last resulted in an open rupture. Long the Mordcau sitting at the king's gate and refusing to him reverence, it is not to be wondered that President Johnson has decided upon the removal of the only Cabinet Member sufficiently spiritless to dissent from any measure, no matter how infamous, he might propose. But in the removal of so obnoxious a member a difficulty occurs. Under the Civil Tenure bill Mr. Johnson does not feel satisfied that he can remove Secretary Stanton because of its phraseology; but he feels satisfied that he can suspend him and prohibit him from exercising the duties of a War Minister. Consequently, on the 5th inst. he addressed a brief note to Mr. Stanton requesting his resignation, receiving on the 6th inst. a reply equally brief, declining, on public considerations, to tender his resignation. The whole correspondence is very laconic, making only some six lines of the Tribune, but clearly defines the issue between the President and his subordinate. Failing in his efforts to induce Mr. Stanton to resign, the President must now fall back upon his reserved right of suspension, which he will probably exercise in a day or two, notifying Mr. Stanton that he will not hold any further official relations with him, and that he cannot be admitted to Cabinet meetings. The country will await the final result with anxiety.

All reports agree in confirming a merciless proscription now going on in Tennessee against the negroes, and against their vote in the recent election.

Up to our latest advices Gen. Sheridan still retained his position. The pressure brought to bear upon the President for his removal appears to be equally offset by the fear of disastrous results following therefrom, and a brave and honest officer may thus be left free to follow out his fearless convictions of duty.

CORRECTION.—In the letter part of the article by our valuable contributor, J. T. Sargent, of last week, entitled the "Present Position and Responsibility of the Republican Party," the reader for "the sceptre for its value would depart," etc., will please read "the sceptre of its rule," an inadvertence not discovered in time for correction.

TENNESSEE.—The recent election in this State was a glorious triumph for the friends of freedom and equal suffrage. Gov. Brownlow is re-elected by a majority of 30,000 or upwards; all the eight Congressmen are Radical; the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, insuring a Radical U. S. Senator to succeed Patterson. All passed off quietly.

KENTUCKY.—As expected, this State has gone heavily rebel, the majority being variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000.

In the recent Constitutional Convention at Lansing, Mich., the word "male" was stricken out the Constitution by a vote of 29 to 26, speaking volumes for the growth of enlightenment in the West.

DEFERRED.—A very interesting letter from Miss Sallie Holley, as well as a variety of other matter, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mira Abdy, an English poetess, died recently.

William Cullen Bryant is still in Scotland, but is coming home soon.

The Queen of Spain is writing a work on the "Happiness of Nations."

Longfellow has been engaged twenty-eight years in translating the Divine Comedy of Dante.

Robert Buchanan has in press a volume of prose entitled "David Gray, and other Personal Papers."

Professor Agassiz and the Senior Class at Harvard are going to Southern Ohio to investigate the antiquities there.

An American Sculptor named Jackson, has completed in Italy, a group representing Eve with her dead son, Abel, which he is coming home to exhibit.

The first instalment of Greeley's autobiography in the Ledger goes back in time to James I., and to 1641. A picture is represented of the house in which Mr. Greeley's mother was married.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison has been presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, at a special meeting of the Town Council, "in respect of his long and meritorious exertions to abolish slavery in North America."

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, August 4th, 1867.

I TOLD you last week that the Joint Committee of the City Council, which had under consideration the opening of the Reading-room of the Public Library on Sunday afternoons and evenings, had given four sessions to the hearing of the petitioners and remonstrants in regard to that matter. After this hearing, as several of the remonstrants had claimed that such opening would constitute a violation of law on the part of the attendants of the Library employed in it, the Committee asked the opinion of the City Solicitor on that point. On being informed by that officer that, in his judgment, the action proposed would be a violation of the statute, the Committee recommended that no further action be taken on the matter, and the Common Council voted in accordance with this recommendation.

So the large class of laboring men must continue, for the present, to be practically excluded from the department of periodical literature in the Public Library. It contains all the best works, English and American, which even the remonstrants think eminently suitable for Sunday reading, and which one of the most rigid of them (being rich enough to subscribe for works of this kind) testified that he was accustomed to read at home on Sundays; and it contains also scientific and literary matter just such as working men need, and just such as many of them value; but it contains also works so dangerous (in the view of the remonstrants) as the North American Review, the Atlantic Monthly and the Christian Examiner; and one of the remonstrants objected to opening the Reading-room expressly on the ground that the majority who went there would probably wish to read those publications!

However unconstitutional is the musty old statute here in question, and however absurd would be its application in the present case—making the "labor" of handing out pamphlets on the part of two or three persons a bar to the gratification and benefit of from five-hundred to a thousand every Sunday—the decision is now made in regard to this particular case, and must remain so until the law is changed; since city officials cannot properly recommend what is certified to them to be the violation of an existing statute. A private person might safely disregard such a law, since, if any body was silly enough to interfere with him in his behalf, he could carry the case to the Supreme Court, and have that stain of bigotry wiped out as unconstitutional, a violation of the rights guaranteed to every citizen of Massachusetts. Here, be it remembered, is no interference with the rights of others. The people who go to church are not obstructed or disturbed by those who sit reading in the Library. And as to the few persons whose services are needed as attendants—the Trustees of the Library will find plenty of competent persons perfectly ready and willing to learn the duty and perform it for the proper compensation, without laying any unreasonable burden upon their present corps of attendants. The paralled case would be if those who wished admission to the Reading-room should try to prevent the other party from going to church!

The Sunday law, which is thus made to interfere with the diffusion of knowledge, prohibits the keeping open of any shop, warehouse or workshop, the doing of "any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity and charity," and also travelling, "except from necessity or charity," on Sundays.

I think it is Mrs. Stowe who tells us, in one of her short early stories, that about sunset, to the great relief of the children (and I dare say also of many grown people), "the Sabbath began to abate." It has been interesting and instructive to me to discover, in the several revisions of the Massachusetts code, repeated and decisive marks of "abatement" in the Sabbath laws. The principal changes of this sort I will note here, that the readers of THE STANDARD may see what progress the Bay State has made towards recognition of the rights of conscience in regard to Sunday occupations.

In "The General Laws of Massachusetts," passed from the adoption of the Constitution to 1822, the "Act for the due Observation of the Lord's Day" contains fourteen Sections, among which are the following: Sec. 1 provided "That no person shall keep open his shop, warehouse or workshop, nor shall, upon land or water, do any manner of labor, business or work (works of necessity or charity only excepted), nor be present at any concert of music, dancing, or any public diversion, show or entertainment, nor use any sport, game, play or recreation on the Lord's day or any part thereof."

Sec. 2 provided "That no traveller, drover, wagoner, teamster, or any of their servants, shall travel on the Lord's day, or any part thereof (except from necessity or charity)."

Sec. 5 provided "That no person shall be present at any concert of music, dancing or any public diversion, nor shall any person or persons use any game, sport, play or recreation, on the land or water, on the evening next preceding or succeeding the Lord's day."

Sec. 6 provided "That any person, being able of body and not otherwise necessarily prevented, who shall, for the space of three months together, absent

him or herself from the public worship of God, on the Lord's day (provided that he be any place of worship at which he or she can conscientiously and conveniently attend) shall pay a fine of ten shillings."

Sec. 10 provided "That Tythingmen shall be held and obliged to inquire into and inform of all offences against this Act;" it prescribed a special oath for them to take, to "faithfully execute the duties of the said office without partiality;" and it authorized the said Tythingmen, within their respective towns, "to examine all persons whom they shall have good cause, from the circumstances thereof, to suspect of unnecessary travelling on the Lord's day, and to demand of all such persons the cause thereof, together with their names and places of abode; and if any person shall refuse to answer, or shall give a false answer to such demand, he shall pay a fine not exceeding five pounds, nor less than twenty shillings; and if the reason given for such travelling shall not be satisfactory to the said Tythingman, he shall enter a complaint against the person travelling, before a Justice of the Peace."

Sec. 11 provided "That the oath of any Tythingman shall be deemed full and sufficient evidence, in any trial for any offence against this Act, unless invalidated by other evidence."

A subsequent Act, passed 1797, provided "That no owner or driver of any hackney-carriage, belonging to the town of Boston, shall drive said hackney-carriage into or from said town on the Lord's day, without first having obtained a certificate of permission from some Justice of the Peace within said town, for himself, and each and every passenger by him so carried, on the pain and penalty of forfeiting his license."

In the code from which the above extracts are taken, it is specified that the people of each town, at their annual meeting, "shall choose" Tythingmen as well as other town officers; but in the "Revised Statutes" of Massachusetts, published in 1836, that provision was altered by the insertion, after "Tythingmen," of the clause, "unless the towns shall vote that it is not expedient to choose the same."

The Revised Statutes also omitted from the 1st section quoted above the descriptive phrase "upon land or water," and also the specification of "any concert of music" as prohibited on Sunday; and they added, after the enumeration of prohibited pleasures in the 5th section, "except concerts of sacred music."

The last revision of the Massachusetts code ("The General Statutes," published 1860) makes no mention of Tythingmen whatever, apparently considering their function to be neither useful nor creditable to the State; and it not only continues the allowance of "concerts of sacred music on the evening next preceding or following the Lord's day," but it adds, after the prohibition of presence at "any game, sport, play or public diversion" on those evenings, this qualifying clause, namely—"unless such game, sport, play or public diversion be licensed" by the proper authorities.

Thus it appears that the old Sabbath laws of the Puritans have been somewhat mitigated by the advance of intelligence and liberality; but that they need still further abatement is evident from the fact that while they protect people assembled in churches from interruption and annoyance, they allow the interruption and annoyance of those who are desirous to use the periodical literature of the Public Library at the only time when it was convenient for them to use it! These laws still make unjust discrimination in favor of the holders of certain theological opinions; these persons, themselves protected in express terms, are allowed to oppress and insult others; to assail them with the impudent question whether the riding, or driving, or rowing, or even the reading in which they wish to indulge on Sunday, is "a work of necessity or charity?" and to obstruct and prevent, or else punish, such acts, when this question is not answered to their satisfaction.

Having chanced to be, last week, in the quiet and conservative town of Newburyport, in this State, I made some inquiry as to how far this injurious office of Tythingman had ever been used there. It appeared that the town had voted that it was not expedient to choose any Tythingmen in 1836, the very first year when the law gave them the option of doing so. Since then, no functionaries of this sort have appeared there. But my informants, two respectable elderly gentlemen, remembered to have seen them, forty or fifty years ago, parading the streets on Sunday, with a poll or staff seven feet long, the distinctive badge of their "little brief authority." As a general rule they did nothing, except making this empty demonstration. My informants, however, had known of two cases in which the Newburyport Tythingmen had attempted to execute their odious function, and in both of these cases the attempt had ludicrously failed. Here are the stories, as I heard them.

Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, having finished holding Court at Newburyport, had set out in his chaise one Sunday afternoon to go to the town where he was again to hold Court Monday morning, when a Tythingman undertook to detain him. It was a rainy day, and the Judge, sitting in the chaise, patiently argued the case with his detainer in the street, telling him that he was authorized to arrest him or complain of him, but not to stop his horse; and having made this plain at such length that the Tythingman's clothes were drenched from head to foot, the Judge told him that when he next came to town he would answer any complaint that should have been laid against him, and whipped up his horse and disappeared.

The other case was of a Tythingman who, being on one of the wharves on Sunday, met the merchant who owned the wharf going to his counting-room. Here was a case for energetic action, and the astonished merchant found himself accosted as follows: "Captain Johnson, I order you to leave this wharf directly, and go to your house." The strangeness of this order struck the merchant even more than the impudence of it, and he first asked for explanation. "Dole, what makes you speak to me in that manner?" The other explained that he was a Tythingman, thinking, probably, that that amount of authority would settle the matter. But the merchant, fixing his eye on the beetle-like official, said in a peremptory tone,—"Dole, if you don't leave my premises immediately, I'll have you overboard;" and he would have done it, said my informant, only Dole left quickly enough to save him the trouble.

NORTH.

MRS. HARPER—AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29th, 1867.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Accompanying this, find a letter just received by me from my friend Mrs. Harper, who during the Summer past has been employing herself most efficiently in South Carolina and Georgia. As will be seen by her letter, she is now on her homeward way. The good done by this gifted woman, both in the elevation of her own people and in the removal of prejudice from the minds of the whites of the South, can hardly be estimated. I know something of the great results she has achieved. But to her letter:

WILMINGTON, July 26th, 1867.

COL. HINTON: Dear Sir—I am about leaving the reconstructed States. The South is a sad place, it is so rife with mournful memories and sad revelations of the past. Here you listen to heart-saddening stories of grievous old wrongs, for the shadows of the past have not been fully lifted from the minds of the former victims of slavery. We have had a mournful past in this country, enslaved in the South and proscribed in the North; still it is not best to dwell too mournfully upon "by-gones." If we have had no past, it is well for us to look hopefully to the future—for the shadows bear the promise of a brighter coming day; and in fact, so far as the colored man is concerned, I do not feel particularly uneasy about his future. With his breadth of physical organization, his fund of mental endurance, and his former discipline in the school of toil and privation, I think he will be able to force his way upward and win his recognition even in the South. To me one of the saddest features in the South is not even the old rebel class. It is said they are or have been dying "powerful fast." Perhaps the best thing for them and their country will be "short lives and happy deaths;" but the most puzzling feature of Southern social life is, what shall become of the poorer white classes? Freedom comes to the colored man with new hopes, advantages and opportunities. He stands on the threshold of a new era, with the tides of a new dispensation coursing through his veins; but this poor "crooked class," what is there for them? They were the "drags of society" before the war, and their status is unchanged. I have seen them in my travels, and I do not remember ever to have noticed a face among a certain class of people that seemed lighted up with any ambition, hope or

lofty aspirations. The victims and partisans of slavery, they have stood by and seen their brother outraged and wronged; have consented to the crime and received the curse into their souls.

I don't know what you all think of Gen. Sickles's letter about a more general amnesty; but I think the former ruling class in the South have proved that they are not fit to be trusted with the welfare of the whites nor the liberty of the blacks. Mr. Whittemore, of Darlington, who is perhaps as heartily disliked by the rebels as any man in eastern South Carolina, has been holding, in company with myself, some interesting meetings in the State. Our last meeting was in Marion. I spoke there on Monday evening, and then for North Carolina. You may judge of my work when I tell you that in two weeks I have spoken twelve times. Thank God! the work goes bravely on. Freedom of speech, which has been an outlaw in the South, has found a welcome and home among those whose lips were once sealed by the iron gags of slavery. But to return to Marion. While there I visited Jeff. Ghee. Do you know anything of Jeff. Ghee? He is a young man, under sentence of death, as an accomplice in a murder committed by two Union soldiers, escaping from that charnel house of death, Florence stockade. I have seen that place, where our men burrowed in the earth, and I have been a little further, where I have seen the thickened graves of the men whose lives went out in that modern Golgotha. This colored man had these men several weeks. Was not that a deed to endear him to every Northern heart? To every woman, whose son, husband or brother's life was drained away by hunger, cold, want and misery? He says that he is not guilty; that the man killed "would be living to-day, if he had his way." The soldiers escaped, and this man is under sentence of death, and was to have been executed the third Friday in July, and now the jailer tells me it is to be the second Friday in August. Shall this be? Shall Lee, with tens of thousands of murders clinging to his skirts, escape the full desert of his crimes, and this man, who added his victims, die, and who probably breathed the air of freedom, and this man, who choked to death? Oh! friend, you are acquainted in Washington. For God's and humanity's sake lay this case before the men who have the power to change this decree of death, and try for the honor of our country, to have his life saved.

FRANCIS E. W. HARPER.

Before this letter reached me, I was made acquainted with the facts in the case alluded to by Mrs. Harper. While in North Carolina I learned the particulars of the transaction, of Ghee's conviction, and also of the efforts of Gen. J. B. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the

drawn by eight magnificent horses, with a groom at the head of each, and preceded by six outriders. In the head of the cortege were the Emperor and Empress, the side the Emperor, and the Prince Napoleon. On the right and left of the carriage rode the various aides-de-camp. The cortege was closed by two companies of camp. The Cent-Garde and a squadron of Lancers. The Sultan's Cent-Garde was composed as follows: A squadron of Lancers, mounted grooms; three carriages, each drawn by six horses, and containing the officers in attendance by six horses; four outriders; and last, but not least, the Sultan's carriage, drawn by eight showy bay horses, with a groom on foot at the head of each. In the carriage, besides the Sultan, were his son, a youth of ten, and his two nephews. Another squadron of Lancers, and a detachment of the Cent-Garde, brought up the rear. In both processions there were not fewer than ninety-two horses, including those in the carriages and ridden by outriders. The carriage horses were of all splendid animals, and were profusely decorated with different colored ribbons. The harnesses were of rich and massive, and the manes of the horses were all braided and tied with ribbon. The grooms were all dressed in grand gala livery—three-cornered hats, with white and green feathers, powdered wigs, breeches and high boots. The carriages used on the occasion were the most gorgeous ones, in the possession of the government. The one bearing the Emperor has never been used but twice before; once, at time of his marriage with Eugenie, and the other at the baptism of the Prince Imperial. Sumptuous expenditure and good taste seem to contend for the mastery in the construction of this vehicle. The panels are formed of plate glass, and the ornamentation is in red and gold. The carriages used by the Sultan and party were brought from Versailles, where they have been stored for a long time, and they have not done duty before for many years. They are very handsome, duty before a sort of light pink, and having beautiful designs on the side. In front of the Palace four lofty masts were erected, bearing silk streamers, with the Emperor's colors. The "tri-color" was arranged all along the outside of the building, and at the entrance was an awning of crimson velvet and gold, supported by four immense pillars of wood richly gilt, jutting out diagonally, and shaped something like the spears of the knights of old. Inside the building 16,000 places were arranged for the invited officials and the public. The platform for the imperial party was of vast extent, and supported by massive columns, with crimson hangings, and a huge crown above. The names of the various nations exhibiting were inscribed all around above. France, divided into departments, occupied the whole of one side of the building. In front of the platform was a tribune for the Diplomatic Corps. The end opposite the platform was occupied by the orchestra, the choir, and an organ to accompany them. The musicians, singers and instrumentalists were 1,200 in number; 300 young girls, all dressed in white, with blue sashes, forming a portion of the chorus-singers, were conspicuous in the lower seats.

Every official body of France was represented. The Municipality, the Senate, members of the Corps Legislatif, and the Judges, were all in grand costume, and added much to the scene with their showy dresses and robes. A short time before two, the open space in front of the Imperial platform presented a scene of riot confusion as the audience walked about, while waiting for the arrival of the Imperial party. There might be seen cardinals, Turkish generals, English admirals, French marshals, officers of all nations, and all wearing the most costly uniforms.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London arrived a few minutes before, in their crimson robes, and were assigned a conspicuous position.

The exercises were opened with the playing of Gluck's overture to "Iphigenie," the chorus afterwards singing Felicien David's "Chant du Loir." By the time this was finished, the music of the bands outside announced the arrival of the Imperial cortege. The Emperor gave his arm to the Empress, and ascended the platform, followed immediately by the Sultan, his son, and nephews. The other members of the party came after. On the platform were also to be seen the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur of England, besides a large number of small dukes and German princes.

The King of Sweden and Emperor of Austria did not come, as they have not yet arrived in Paris, as expected.

When all were seated, the orchestra commenced the Grand Hymn, which I mentioned in my last letter as composed by Rossini for the occasion. It is partly instrumental and partly vocal, and contains a grand march, ending with a spirited chorus, ringing of bells and trilling of cannon. It was loudly applauded, and at the end tremendous shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" burst forth. As soon as the excitement had calmed down, M. Rouher, Minister of State, and Vice-President of the Commission of the Exhibition, read the report on the success of the undertaking. When M. Rouher had terminated, the Emperor rose and delivered a reply. After the conclusion of his Majesty's speech, the exhibitors who were to be recompensed being arrayed in due order, the Emperor commenced the distribution of prizes.

This ceremony lasted half an hour, and as different well-known fortunate exhibitors ascended the steps of the platform, they were loudly cheered. Around the building were ranged ten trophies representing ten different Groups, and under these trophies were collected the Juries of the principal countries. After the distribution was completed, the sovereigns and the members of their party descended from the platform and proceeded to walk around the building and examine the various trophies, the orchestra playing the national air of each country as the party approached it. As soon as this promenade was over, the ceremony was virtually at an end. The whole had lasted an hour and three-quarters. Nothing could have been a greater success, and every one agreed that the whole spectacle was one of extraordinary beauty.

The Jury has awarded to the exhibitors 64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,653 silver medals, 6,655 bronze ones, and 5,501 honorable mentions. These figures do not include all the rewards given to the 8th and 9th Groups (Agriculture and Horticulture), which will not be awarded until the close of the Exhibition. The following is a list of the American exhibitors who have received a grand prize:

Group VI—Machinery, etc. Cyrus W. Field and the Anglo-American Co. of the Atlantic Cable.

Mr. Hughes, of New York—Telegraphic Printing.

Group X—United States Sanitary Commission, for Materials used in the Civil War of 1861 and following years.

The Emperor has conferred the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor on the following American gentlemen:

TO THE RANK OF OFFICER—

Mr. Beckwith, Commissioner-General for the United States.

TO THE RANK OF KNIGHT—

Mr. C. Perkins, Member of Special Jury.

Mr. Lawrence Smith.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Member of Commission.

Mr. Goodwin, Sewing Machines.

Mr. Berny, Member of Jury.

Mr. Bliss Howe, Sewing Machines.

Mr. Kinney, Member of Commission.

Mr. Minnie, Engineer.

Mr. Chickering, of Boston, Piano-fortes.

The decoration of the Legion of Honor is the highest recompense that can possibly be bestowed upon an exhibitor. The above-named gentlemen are, therefore, to be looked upon as fortunate. Next week I will send you a complete list of the American exhibitors who have taken gold and silver medals, or received an honorable mention. As yet, the published list is not complete or correct.

On Tuesday, July 21, the news reached France of the creation of the Emperor Maximilian by Juarez. The sad fate of this Prince has sent a thrill of horror throughout all Europe. Even the most bitter opponents of the Mexican Expedition agree that the shooting of the Austrian Archduke was an act of unnecessary cruelty, and in fact, under the circumstances, nothing more than a downright murder. It is undeniable that Maximilian was an adventurer, and that he had no right whatever in Mexico; but after his betrayal at Queretaro by Lopez, it is well known that he signed a document swearing to quit Mexican soil forever if his life was spared. The infamous Juarez agreed to this, and then broke his word, and without any warning whatever had the Prince laid out and shot. He met his fate like a brave man, and will receive the commendation of the world for his noble conduct.

tragedy is now ended. Maximilian is dead, his unfortunate wife Carlotta is hopelessly insane, and the unhappy country of Mexico is in a worse state of anarchy than ever.

The English are loud in their expressions of sympathy and indignation. In France, as may naturally be expected, the dreadful event has caused the greatest grief, and, I might add, humiliation. The Emperor Napoleon was the instigator of the late conflict. It was he who offered the throne of Mexico to Maximilian, and upon him, it would seem, should fall the entire blame. But while the French government is to blame, looking at the matter from a general point of view, it is not directly the cause of Maximilian's death. The facts, as given by M. Rouher, the Minister of State, at a recent session of the Corps Legislatif, are these: When the French troops were withdrawn from Mexico, an aide-de-camp was sent direct from the Emperor Napoleon to Maximilian, to inform him to leave "that theatre of grief" with the French troops. Maximilian refused to do so, and in his reply said, "France, in withdrawing, invokes her own interests. As for myself, I have no interests to invoke; and so long as the Mexican nation shall remain faithful to its choice, I cannot and will not abandon a cause which I accepted with all its dangers." It will be seen, therefore, that the Mexican Emperor is himself solely to blame for the fate which has befallen him.

All the fetes, balls, etc., to be given in Paris in honor of the Sultan, have been commuted, and the French court has gone into mourning for a month. "I am afraid that his Ottoman Majesty has had a very dull time of it therefore, for he left his dominions for gaiety, and he finds all the courts of Europe in mourning before he has been in Paris three days. The only display which occurred before the Sultan's departure for England (where he arrived yesterday) was a grand review, which was held in the Champs Elysees on last Monday afternoon. Forty thousand troops took part in it, and the Sultan, who wished very much to examine carefully the French soldiers, expressed himself much pleased. Immense crowds were present, and the regiments of infantry, artillery and cavalry looked fully as well as in the late review in the Bois de Boulogne. The Sultan will remain a few days in England, and then return to Paris, on his way to Vienna, where he has been invited by the Emperor of Austria.

The Exhibition has reached the highest point of its success. Three months yet remain, in which those who have not yet seen its wonders, may avail themselves of this opportunity. This will probably be the last Exhibition for many years; but should there be fifty more, none will ever equal the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

R. Q. P.

ROBERT PURVIS FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: The name of this gentleman is well known. For over thirty years he has devoted his means and his influence for universal freedom, and his eloquent lips have everywhere endeared him to the friends of humanity.

He combines all the requisites necessary as a representative of the millions lately liberated. Though a resident of Pennsylvania, he is not a voting citizen—the word "white" in its Constitution outlawing him with the other forty or fifty thousand colored residents. But Mr. Purvis, by birth, is a Carolinian. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and by a residence there he could become a citizen recognized by law. Why may not the people of his native city invite him to return to the home of his ancestors, especially with the view of making him their representative in Congress, a position he could not but fill with honor to himself and usefulness to the nation?

C. B. T. W. R.

JOHN R. FAIRBANKS.

We are deeply grieved to learn the death of our young friend, JOHN R. FAIRBANKS, of Providence, at Selma, Alabama, on the 26th of July last.

The only son of a family all whose members were early, active and devoted workers in the Anti-Slavery and Temperance causes, he took his place promptly and zealously in the same ranks. Earnest, eloquent, indefatigable, exact in statement, close in logic, his mind a full storehouse of fact and argument, he did good service and wielded, from his earliest years, a marked influence on those questions. Untiring and vigilant, with a wide circle of friends, fearing never the face of man in the service of truth and justice, he was a most efficient laborer in these ranks.

During the war he went South, desirous to be as close as possible to the focus of his favorite problem. His letters show how thoroughly he identified himself with the colored race; how closely he studied and zealously he served the great issues, and with what anxious vigilance he watched and waited for every opportunity to help the right. Last year Judge Busted urged him to take the place of United States Commissioner; but while discharging the duties of that office he gave himself unsparingly to the education and protection of the blacks. His early training and long familiarity with politics, led him to take a large and earnest share in all the political arrangements of the neighborhood. While pledged to speak almost daily at such gatherings for many weeks to come, and worn out with past labors, he was suddenly stricken down. The negro loses an able and true-hearted friend; one whose sagacity was rarely at fault, and whose zeal nothing could tire. Rhode Island has given some noble souls to our great struggle. Among the most clear-sighted and single-hearted of them we may count JOHN R. FAIRBANKS.

C. B. T. W. R.

CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

We are grieved to announce the death of Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, which occurred at the residence of Mr. Minot, near Roxbury, on the 31st ult.

Miss Sedgwick's writings have endeared her to two generations of Americans, and gained her an honorable fame in Europe as well as here. Born in 1789, her first book, "A New England Tale," which appeared in 1823, gained her immediately reputation and success. In 1824 she published a second tale, "Redwood," which was republished in England, and within a brief period translated into French, Italian and Swedish. In 1827 was published "Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America." All three of these works are remarkable for quickness and accuracy of observation, correct study, and great charm of style.

In 1830 she issued "Clarence," in 1832, "Le Boon," and in 1835, "The Lincolns," and a collection of shorter tales. In the next three years she issued a series of books whose popularity was and continues so great that they may justly be called "people's books." "The Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends, Home," and "Love Token for Children."

In 1841 she published, on her return from Europe, a charming volume of Travel, "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" in 1845, appeared "Milton Harvey and Other Tales."

Her name was now already classic amongst our American writers; her labors were rewarded by the love and admiration of a very large public, here and in Europe. In 1857 appeared from her pen a novel of American society, as graceful, charming and good as anything of her younger days, "Married or Single?" In 1858 she issued a life of Joseph Curtis, one of our most honored and benevolent citizens, which had also a wide circulation.

She was the author, besides, of a great number of essays and stories in magazines, all pervaded and informed with her clear good sense, and graced by a charm of style which was the master during her whole life.

Miss Sedgwick's life was one of conspicuous usefulness; her books instructed as well as charm the reader; many of them have had that greatest compliment paid them, of finding a permanent welcome in the district and Sunday school libraries of the country; and she found and now has delighted readers in every State and Territory.

Her death will be mourned by thousands who have been charmed and benefited by her writings.

Mr. Henry Vincent delivered an address at Bedford, England, on his return from his recent visit to the United States, in which he spoke of this country in the warmest terms, and strongly urged English laborers, artisans and small farmers to emigrate to our great Western States.

LITERARY.

A ROMANCE OF THE REPUBLIC. By Mrs. L. Maria Child. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Counting "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the first, to Mrs. Child belongs the credit of having written the second great novel based upon slavery and its painfully romantic incidents. What Hawthorne was unable to find, Mrs. Child has found in American life, viz.: the material for a thrilling and powerful romance. "A Romance of the Republic" is a story of slavery and the domestic vicissitudes which grew out of it; culminating finally in fearful, devastating war between the two sections of the Republic. The plot is very ingenious, and numerous striking characters are introduced with the naturalness of real life. Names as familiar to Abolitionists as "household words" are intermingled with others of the story so skilfully that at the conclusion the reader seems to have been brought face to face in intimate acquaintance with all of them. We have never read a book which so oppressed us with a sense of the colossal injustice and the intensified cruelty of the American slave system. It is a source of continual congratulation in reading that, if not wholly demolished, it is greatly shattered, if not wholly demolished, with the promise of early complete extinction. Many are the happy reunions of long separated kindred which have taken place since emancipation was proclaimed. Of the many remarkable incidents introduced by Mrs. Child, none are more striking than the recent meeting between Frederick Douglass and his next brother after a forty years separation, with no knowledge of each other in the interim. But many more are there who have not yet been, and never can be restored to loved ones long lost in the forced separations of slavery. Happy in anticipation of the blessings of unqualified freedom the hitherto enslaved are still without its assured possession by an irreversible Federal guarantee. As invalid as the deceptive marriage between the beautiful and accomplished Rosa, the heroine of the story of which we write, and the villainous young slaveholder, Gerald, or the sham emancipation papers given to Tuley, will prove to be the military emancipation, it is as contemplated in the Congressional Reconstruction Amendment, those rebellious States are to be reorganized and readmitted without additional protection to the blacks vouchsafed by the Federal government. The appearance of this novel is therefore most opportune to deepen and intensify the feelings which shall demand the extinction of every remaining vestige of the odious slave system, with the most earnest guarantee of future security. A high-toned moral sentiment pervades the book throughout, and it is remarkable for the purity, force and beauty of its style. It will be a coveted and most valuable addition to the library of every Abolitionist, and a welcome book in the hands of many thousands who have never been so fortunate as to be active participants in the great conflict for freedom.

The Children's Friend, a monthly journal, 33 pages. Lydia H. Hall, Editor. West Chester, Pa.

This candidate for juvenile favor comes to us, presenting its usual neat appearance and pleasant table of contents. Although originally designed to supply a want in the Society of Friends, we are pleased to see that it aims at the liberal in creed as well as the pure and elevating in tone, and we cordially wish for its success and an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

RECEIVED.

The Radical for August.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1,203. Littell & Gay, No. 30 Bromfield street, Boston.

The African Repository for August. Colonization Society Buildings, Washington, D. C.

ART ITEMS.

Constant Mayer is engaged upon a picture which has for its subject Whittier's "Maudie Muller." It is a life-sized composition, and will probably be on exhibition here early in the ensuing Fall. Mr. Mayer has also upon canvas a half-length picture of an Indian woman with embroidered work for sale—a purely American subject which seems hardly ever to have been touched by any of our best artists.

There are several new cabinet pictures from the pencils of European artists of repute now on view at Schaus's Art Gallery. Among these is a very charming one by Trayer—subject, a young lady engaged in teaching a child. This picture is in oil, but Trayer works equally well in water colors, specimens of his skill in which branch of art not unfrequently find their way to this country.

A small picture of Vereloyden is notable for much grim humor of the Dutch kind. A stout, red-faced, culinary man, stands by the kitchen-range, engaged in the manipulation of an omelet. He has found a bad egg, is testing it by olfactory evidence, and the verdict expressed upon his features is about as strong as the egg itself can possibly be.

A small picture, by J. B. Irving, in the Roys Gallery, to which we referred not long since—subject, a lady nursing her infant—has, we are informed, been bought at a fairly remunerative price. The picture is one which may safely be placed in juxtaposition with many similar subjects from the French or Flemish schools.

Miss Vinnie Ream, the promising young sculptor, commissioned by Congress to execute in marble a statue of the late President Lincoln, was among the arrivals in our city last week. Numerous orders flowing in upon Miss Ream at Washington, and labors growing out of her commission from Congress, prevent her from reopening her Broadway studio, a fact to be regretted by all familiar with her delicate conceptions and wondrous fidelity to the true rules of art.

It is understood to be her last visit to our city previous to her departure for Italy, whether she goes to complete the delicate task confided her by Congress, which, we doubt not, will be executed in a manner creditable alike to herself and to the American nation. May she drink true inspiration amid the Old World schools of art!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The iron-clad Dunderburg made her passage in fourteen days.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, our Minister to Prussia, arrived in Berlin last week.

LOUIS KOSOVITZ has been returned to the Hungarian Diet.

The Celians are again represented as victorious in several engagements. Their victories, unfortunately, seem to bear no fruit.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Times gives a good account of the colored troops employed on the plains. Some white Regulars, it says, were "only saved by the dashing intrepidity of the brunettes."

The Indians have commenced depredations on the stage route between Salt Lake and Denver. Big Pond Station was burned by them. Some stock has been stolen by them, and two or three coaches chased and fired upon. Gen. Angur has arrived at Omaha.

The Sierra Nevada Mountains have been tunneled, and in a few days we may have the cars running under that magnificent range of mountains. The Pacific Railroad is advancing with a rapidity that we do not readily conceive. How long will it be before we see under our advertising columns, "From San Francisco to New York in ten days?" "Through line to China, by rail and steam, with no change of cars?"

The recent hurricane on the Atlantic coast, all seemed agree, was one of the severest on record. Nearly all vessels arriving at Atlantic ports are more or less damaged, and many disasters are reported. Off Shinnecock, the pilot-boat Isaac Webb picked up part of the deck-house and various articles from a vessel supposed to have been a coal-loaded schooner. Among the articles found are part of a lady's dress, a blacking-brush, with the letters "J. H. B." on the top; a rocking-chair, marked with the name of "Holmes." The officers of the Webb also saw parts of the cabin furniture.

The life-raft Nonpareil was 32 days between New York and Southampton, and on her arrival was visited by the President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, who

gratulated Capt. Mikes and crew of two men upon the success of their daring enterprise. The raft was kept perfectly dry inside from beginning to end of the passage. The raft lay to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the John Chapman, a week since, from which they were given a fowl, which is still alive and well. They arrived with thirty gallons of water to spare. They had no chronometer on board, and sailed by dead reckoning, and corrected their position by vessels they spoke.

A large number of our Southern exchanges reprint the report of the reception of Jeff Davis at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. They seem delighted to know that in Canada there were loud calls for the "Bonny Blue Flag," "Dixie," and "other standard rebel songs," and that "excitable John Bull" shouted so as to be heard above the tumult, "we shall live to see the South a nation yet." The "stern statesman" is no doubt gratified to find that he can employ the liberally gained by the magnanimous action of a national court in the congenial employment of winning plaudits for treason which are re-echoed in the dominions of the defunct Confederacy.

This translation of the Complete Works of Andrew Jackson Davis into the German language has been undertaken by Mr. Gregor Constant Wittig, an admirer of the "Harmonical Philosophy" in Breslau. The first volume has recently made its appearance in Leipzig, containing the Fourth Part of the "Great Harmonia," entitled "The Reformer." If it issued in an elegant octavo edition of more than 500 pages, and has evidently been translated with extreme care and fidelity. Mr. Wittig has devoted several years to the study of the writings of the "American Seer," and professes to find in them the complement of German philosophy, and a most valuable accession to the intellectual treasures of European civilization. It would not be surprising if Mr. Davis were to receive a moral cordial appreciation of his peculiar gifts among the mystics of Germany than he has yet experienced with the more practical portion of his own countrymen.

PARIS EXPOSITION—SEWING MACHINE AWARDS.—We recently published a brief telegram from Paris, announcing the award to MESSRS. WHEELER & WILSON of the Highest Premium, a Gold Medal, over eighty-two competitors, for the perfection of their Sewing Machines. The following are the copies of the official documents confirming the announcement:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CHAMP-DE-MARS, 16th July, 1867.

MR. R. HUNTING, No. 139 Regent street, London.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the only Gold Medal for the manufacture and perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson of New York. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALTON,

Member of International Jury and Reporter of same.

Another letter of the same date says:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you a list of the Gold Medals awarded in my class:

DEPOSES DE D'ALTON, for Sewing Machine.

WHEELER & WILSON, New York, for the Manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also, to the list of "co-operators" a Gold Medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, as Promoter of the Sewing Machine.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALTON,

Reporter of Class 57 (Groupe G), Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

Extract from the *Moniteur Universel*, official journal of the French Empire:

"The Wheeler & Wilson Company of New York, manufacturers of American Sewing Machines, have just received the Gold Medal at the Exposition Universelle, for the good construction of their machines; the new improvement for making button-holes, applicable to their machines; also, for their machine especially for making button-holes, and the Hydraulic Press employed therein. Illustrated with cases of treatment and cure. Containing the full and complete instructions for the use of the machine. Two Thousand. Improved. 12mo, 283 pp. Muslin, \$1.50. Sent post-paid, by return mail."

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